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MARYLAND GAZETTE.

THURSDAY, APRIL 1, 1790.

Proceedings of Congress.

HOUSE OF REPRESENTATIVES OF THE UNITED STATES.

WEDNESDAY, *March* 10.

THE report of the secretary of war, on the petition of colonel John Ely, for extra services, as physician, &c. was read, which was in favour of the petitioner; after some deliberation it was agreed to refer said report, &c. to the select committee.

The bill for encouraging useful arts was read a third time, and, after filling the blanks, passed the house.

The order of the day was then called for, and the house went into a committee on the secretary's report, the first alternative under the fixth resolution being under consideration.

The question before the house was to strike out the words "20 cents per acre," and to substitute, in lieu thereof, Mr. Boudinot's proposition of yesterday, with Mr. Tucker's amendment.

Mr. Sherman thought it would be good policy to lessen the debt by paying off the principal. He was for pursuing the mode pointed out in the secretary's report. He wished the secretary had also reported a mode of selling the lands, and seemed desirous to wait for it.

Mr. Boudinot said he was confident, if the Western territory was to be set off as a payment for one third of the debt, such a measure would produce the evil consequences he had mentioned yesterday. If we pass this resolution, we never can sell a large tract of land. He was for pledging the land to sink the public debt by all means.

Mr. Fitzsimons said, the creditors were not forced to take this or that alternative, but were left at their own option, which of the alternatives to accede to.—But with respect to Mr. Boudinot's proposal, it was worse than any of those of the secretary: This, he said, was easily proved from a comparison of the two cases, which he then stated, and drew a conclusion that the proposal mentioned by the secretary, was the most eligible.

Mr. Boudinot was of a different opinion. He asked which mode would answer best the end proposed? If we keep the lands in our own hands, and sell them out in large parcels, their value will increase more than if they are brought to market by so many sellers: There would be more sellers than buyers. They would be reduced to four or five cents per acre, instead of twenty cents; and who will give twenty cents that can purchase at five? Upon the whole, he thought his proposition the most eligible.

Mr. Hartley agreed with Mr. Boudinot in the general principles. He thought many difficulties would arise from the reduction of interest, and the paying one third in lands. He wished a clause, similar to that proposed by Mr. Boudinot, might be inserted; otherwise, he was apprehensive that the government would lay itself open to a charge of duplicity.

Mr. Sherman said a few words against the amendment; and

Mr. Ames rose to oppose it upon various grounds.—He said he was in favour of making an offer of the western lands. Foreigners will have a more equitable option, and the credit of the United States will be benefited, by retaining the proposition of the secretary. All the different propositions were modifications; one was made irredeemable for a part of the debt, whilst the remaining part was postponed. He thought Mr. Boudinot's proposition an abandonment of the principles laid down by the secretary; it was a defalcation to put off the one third for ten years.

It carried a departure from the principles upon the very face of it, which the house would not assent to; for it would make the unfunded nearly 22 millions of dollars at the expiration of ten years: Whereas by the secretary's plan, the unfunded debts would not make more than about 10 millions of dollars. It would be absorbing of debts at a loss of 50 per cent. for the unfunded debt will grow upon compound interest, which will hold out an advantage that will make it bear as high a market price as the funded debt. Upon the whole, he said that, by Mr. Boudinot's proposition, the debt would be, at the end of 10 years, increased to 35 millions of dollars: and then asked, whether it was not an ineligible plan to set 35 millions of a new debt afloat for the speculators to work upon? Would it not overload the market and reduce the price? If, therefore, such a mode be not found beneficial to either the creditors or the nation, why adopt it? He hoped it would not be adopted.

Mr. Boudinot answered Mr. Ames, and declared that his calculations had no better similitude than if he had compared the debt of Great-Britain to the present case. We owe a certain sum, say about 27 millions, or upwards; 10 millions might be said to be about the one third. He meant to pay the creditors two thirds, and to satisfy them for the other third at the expiration of 10 years, with full interest. How the gentleman can make 10 millions to equal 22 millions is extraordinary indeed.

He thought the alternative proposed by the secretary such as that none would be found to accept of it, but such as wanted to turn it immediately into money. He had heard the opinion of the public, and he believed that this alternative was looked upon no better than a mere deception. He therefore adhered to his proposition, which he believed would justify him in declaring that it would sink the public debt three times as fast as the other; and although it should now be negatived, he was of opinion that gentlemen would again return to it, or something similar.

Mr. Lawrence observed, that the gentleman (Mr. Boudinot) had called the debt 27 millions; but he had omitted the arrears of interest, which made it amount to more. He then contemplated the prospect of the interest of money falling in the United States, agreeably to the secretary's idea, so that, in less than the time mentioned by Mr. Boudinot, the whole debt, including the assumption, &c. might be reduced to 65 millions of dollars. He was against Mr. Boudinot's proposition.

The question being put upon Mr. Boudinot's proposition, was negatived by a great majority.

The question was then put upon the main proposition (or first alternative) without any amendment, which was agreed to by a considerable majority.

THURSDAY, *March* 11.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, for making provision for the support of the public credit.

The following proposition was read, viz.—To have the whole sum funded at an annuity, or yearly interest, of four per cent. irredeemable by any payment exceeding five dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest; and to receive, as a compensation for the reduction of interest, fifteen dollars and eighty cents, payable in lands, as in the preceding case.

The debate this day turned principally on the irredeemable quality proposed in this alternative.

After a lengthy discussion, the proposition was negatived.

The next proposition was then read, and further debate ensued. The committee rose without coming to a decision on a motion made by Mr. Jackson, to strike out what relates to irredeemability in this alternative.

A second memorial from George Scriba, respecting a purchase of lands in the Western territory, was read.

Mr. Trumbull brought in a bill for making compensation to colonel John Ely, for his services, as a surgeon to the late army of the United States—which was read.

Adjourned.

FRIDAY, *March* 12.

The bill for granting compensation to colonel John Ely was read the second time, and referred to the committee of the whole house, to be taken into consideration this day fortnight.

Several petitions were read and referred.

Mr. Bland observed, that private memorials and petitions have increased so much, that very shortly the attention of every individual member of the house, will be taken up in the investigation of the facts set forth in those petitions, to the great interruption of the business of the nation.

He therefore moved the following resolutions in substance:—

1st. That all memorials and petitions for claims presented to the house, be referred to the heads of departments to report thereon.

2d. That the committees to whom memorials and petitions have been referred, be discharged from any further attention to the same; and that they be referred as above. Laid on the table.

In committee of the whole on the report of the secretary of the treasury, for making provision for the support of public credit.

The third proposition or alternative was read, viz.

"3dly. To have sixty-six and two thirds dollars "funded, at a yearly interest of six per cent. irredeem-"able also by any payment exceeding four and two "thirds dollars per annum, on account both of prin-"cipal and interest, and to have, at the end of ten "years, twenty-six dollars and eighty-eight cents, "funded at the like interest and rate of redemption."

Mr. Lee moved, that the whole proposition should be rejected—which occasioned a debate, and the question being taken on the motion, it passed in the negative.

Mr. Jackson's motion for striking out these words, "irredeemable also by any payment exceeding four and two thirds dollars per annum, on account both of principal and interest," was then read, and, after some further debate, was also negatived.

Mr. Fitzsimons, after premising some observations respecting a more rapid extinction of the principal than is contemplated by the secretary, proposed that four and two thirds dollars should be struck out, in order to introduce a higher rate of payment per annum.—He mentioned six per cent. on account of principal and interest.

Mr. Madison mentioned a still higher sum.

Four and two thirds dollars after some debate were struck out, and the proposition with the blank passed over.

The following propositions were rejected, viz.

"4thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of "life, upon the contingency of living to a given age, "not less distant than ten years, computing interest at "four per cent."

"5thly. To have an annuity for the remainder of "life, on the contingency of the survivorship of the "youngest of two persons, computing interest in this "case also at four per cent."

The committee then rose, and the house adjourned till to-morrow.

SATURDAY, *March* 13.

The house resolved itself into a committee on the report of the secretary of the treasury.

The remainder of Mr. Fitzsimons propositions were debated, and agreed to.

The committee then rose, and the accepting of their report was postponed till Monday.

MONDAY, *March* 15.

The house resolved itself into a committee of the whole on the appropriation bill; after some time spent thereon, rose and reported progress.

It was ordered that the bill should be engrossed for a third reading.

The house then resolved itself into a committee of the whole, on the bill respecting the western frontiers, after which the galleries were cleared.

TUESDAY, *March* 16.

The bill for making appropriations for the services of government for the year 1790, was brought in, engrossed, read the third time and passed.

A message was received from the president of the United States, by the secretary of the department of war, conveying information received from the supreme executive of the state of Pennsylvania, relative to the depredations of the Indians on the frontiers of that state.

Mr. Lawrence presented a memorial from the importers of hemp, and the manufacturers of cordage, in the city of New-York, stating a variety of difficulties to which they are subjected from the operation of the revenue laws.

Sundry reports from the secretary of the department of war, on petitions referred to him, were read.

On motion of Mr. Ames, the petition of the rope-makers, &c. of the town of Boston, was read, and, with the petition from those of New-York, referred to a select committee, consisting of Mr. Lawrence, Mr. Boudinot and Mr. Heester.

The motion of Mr. Boudinot, for appointing a committee of eleven members, to whom petitions and memorials for claims should be referred, was read and taken into consideration.

Some gentlemen objected to this plan, and preferred the motion offered by Mr. Bland, for a direct reference to the heads of departments. An amendment was agreed to, that the petitions should be first read in the house.

Mr. Boudinot observing, that this amendment being adopted defeated the object of the proposition, he therefore withdrew the motion. But it being renewed by another member, was further debated; but, on the question to agree to the proposition, it was lost.

The resolutions offered by Mr. Bland relative to the same subject were then taken into consideration.

After some debate the question on the first resolution being put, it was negatived, the other was lost of course.

Mr. Boudinot moved for the order of the day, on the report of the committee to whom was referred the memorials of the people called quakers. The motion was opposed; it was said, that the order of the day on the report of the secretary of the treasury claimed a preference in the attention of the house; after considerable debate the question was taken, and passed in the affirmative.

The report was then read.

A message was received from the president of the United States, with the ratification of the amendments to the constitution by the state of Pennsylvania.

The report on the slave trade was then discussed.

Mr. Tucker, after premising several observations on the injustice and unconstitutionality of the interference of the legislature in the business, proposed an amendment, which should negative the whole report.

Mr. Jackson spoke largely on the subject, and in opposition to the report.

Mr. Vining replied to Mr. Jackson.

A question then rose on the subject of order. The chairman gave his opinion that the amendment, offered by Mr. Tucker, was not in order. The question was discussed with considerable ardour on both sides. The

question being put, the committee determined that he was not in order.

Mr. Tucker then proposed to add the amendment immediately after the preamble of the report, after the word "opinion." The question of order was fully agitated on this variation, and the committee rose without a decision, and are to sit again on this subject to-morrow.

Adjourned.

BOSTON, *March 9.*

Extract of a letter from an officer on board the ship Columbia, to his friend in this town, dated Nootka Sound, 23d July, 1789.

"ON the 22d September last we arrived here on this long wished for north west coast of America, where we met our consort the sloop Washington, after being absent from her six months—the crew of which were then well, but had been extremely ill of the scurvy (of which disease we lost two of our people.) We had the misfortune of losing our astronomer (Mr. Nutting) overboard while in the Atlantic Ocean. This side of the continent affords but little news; the most material at present is, that the Spaniards have taken possession of this Sound and erected a fort of 10 guns—they have also here two ships and are determined to take all English ships that may arrive here—They have already captured three, viz. a snow commanded by captain Colsenet, a sloop commanded by captain Hudson, and a schooner by captain Funter, all belonging to one company. We hourly expect an American snow, captain Metcalf, from Canton, whom the Spanish commodore has promised not to molest. To-morrow we expect to proceed to the northward in company with the sloop, as far as Cook's river, from thence to Canton."

NEWPORT (R. I.) *March 9.*

A tax is soon to be laid on scolding wives; as it is lately discovered that the enumerable bachelors every where to be found, remain so, more through fear of being scolded to death, than from any mercenary consideration. The shrews and vixens are to be rated as follow: Scolding every morning, 20l. per annum—twice a day, 30l.—three times, 40l.—every other day, 16l.—once a week, if not on Sundays, 5l.—on Sundays, 10l.—scolding a husband into a consumption, the jaundice, or any lingering disorder, 100l.—scolding a husband to death, 500l.—scolding herself into a fit of hysterics, 900.—N. B. This calculation is made for a woman who brings 5000l. to her fortune, so that the penalties must be increased or decreased according as the fortune exceeds or falls short of the above.

NEW-YORK, *March 16.*

A vessel has arrived at Newbury-Port from France, by which the following intelligence is come to hand:

"The king of France has made his escape from Paris, and, it is said, with a view to join the army on the frontiers.—You may easily imagine what will be the effects of such a step—no doubt, civil war, famine, and all their direful concomitants. Had we nothing to oppose but the army, we might soon bring these abject mercenaries into non-existence; but the disdainful high clergy and the enranged aristocracy are composed of so many dangerous men, that by their duplicity and machinations it is possible they may turn the scale in favour of the former government: besides, we are surrounded with powerful princes, who we cannot expect will long continue idle spectators. The French Washington, the young hero who fought several battles in the course of your glorious revolution has been chosen generalissimo of all the militia of the kingdom by the universal voice of the militia at large. Each province strove which should be foremost in confiding its liberties in the hands of the truly noble and illustrious the marquis de la Fayette. How fortunate were you to have the federal government established without the loss of a single man; this shews the characteristic wisdom of those enlightened men who were the promoters of that happy event. Since the English language and American liberty are come in fashion, the libraries of our literati are crowded with books on politics, constitutions, &c. but I must sincerely confess that one of your home productions seems to have the preference from the perspicuity of the ideas and the force of the style. Publius has gained a deserved applause, and is ranked among those whose works will reach posterity. Many of the best families within my reach are preparing to cross the Atlantic next spring, and should the troubles continue much longer the emigrations must become of consequence to your rising empire."

Extract of a letter from London, 1st January, 1790.

"Lord Hawkesbury and Mr. Grenville, are now actually employed in preparing the plan of a commercial treaty with your states, which I doubt not will shortly be fully matured and put into a train of negotiation."

Extract of a letter from Providence (R. I.) dated March 7, 1790.

"Alas for poor Rhode-Island! doomed still to experience the evils attendant on anarchy and misrule.

"The delegates of this place are just returned from South-Kingston, the convention having risen last evening at 10 o'clock, without accomplishing the important business of their appointment. The convention stands adjourned to the 24th of May, then to meet at Newport—which favourite measure was carried by a majority of one.—Every objection raised against the general government was clearly obviated; but anti-federalism, obstinacy and ignorance, were triumphant. A committee was early appointed to draught and report a bill of rights, and amendments to the constitution: The former, I am told, is nearly a copy of the Virginia bill—the latter are said to have been collected chiefly from amendments proposed by other states. Where any thing new has been introduced, stupidity is the characteristic feature. The bill stands, of sending these to the people, is once more to be played; and yet no mode is pointed out whereby their sentiments are to be collected. An agreement this after our election is intended to serve the purposes of party, and obtain a re-election of the powers that be, or others of similar character.

"It is much to be lamented, that an exemption from foreign impost and tonnage was ever asked for or granted. The first indulgence afforded our antifeds an opportunity to dispose of their sad produce and they must be made to feel, before they can be brought to a sense of duty."

Extract of a letter from London, dated December 19.

"From some late experiments we may conclude the cause of the variation of the magnetic needle to be at last ascertained on sure grounds. From these experiments it appears, that the action of the magnet on the needle is invariably diminished by heating and increased by cooling, and this seems fully sufficient to account for the general variation of the needle. According to innumerable observations and daily experience, the body of the earth contains almost every where ferruginous substances in various states and bulks. The needle must be attracted and its direction determined by these bodies from their common centre of action, whether on the east or west side of the meridian. Alterations in their power of attraction must of necessity take place by these vast ferruginous bodies being irregularly heated and cooled by the action of volcanoes, by earthquakes, and by the Aurora Borealis."

Extract of a letter from the same place, dated December 29.

"A wonderful discovery has been made by our royal philosophical society, no less than that ice, and not water, is the real element of Nature's making. In a state of nature (say they) there is no such thing as water at all; what assumes the appearances is nothing more than melted ice. Water therefore, is but ice kept in continual fusion and still returning to its former state when the heat is taken away. There are great disputes upon this matter, much ill-nature, and volumes are like to be written on the subject—in the opinions of such as are not philosophers, the dispute is of a very frivolous nature. It is like infisting that a man would always be asleep if nature had not ordered it so that he should sometimes be awake. Too refined an analyzation of the works of Nature is the very dotage of philosophy."

Extract of a letter from Pittsburgh, dated February 18.

"Every inducement is held forth by the Louisiana Spaniards to prevail upon our western settlers to cross the Mississippi and become subjects of their government. To accomplish this desirable purpose even the severity of religion yields to state policy, and a protestant at Marietta may speak his sentiments in religious matters without fear of inquisitors, or ecclesiastical censures. This evidently shews that the court of Spain wishes to discourage the settlement of our western country as much as possible, as she dreads nothing more than an enterprising, active nation in the vicinity of her Mexican settlements."

By the British packet Antelope, in 30 days from Falmouth, we have received English newspapers to the 6th of January, from which we have selected the following European intelligence.

LONDON, *January 9.*

Our letters from Paris on Thursday bring us curious intelligence. The marquis de la Fayette received information of a new conspiracy being formed against the liberties of the people.

He made known to the king what he had discovered, but at the same time said, that he had not heard enough to justify him in any proceedings. He made further inquiries however, and learned that a Monsieur de Favras, a gentleman in the suite of Monsieur the king's brother, had been endeavouring to corrupt the national militia, that a number of high persons were concerned, and that the plan was to corrupt 30,000 of the Paris guard, with which they were to seize on the government of Paris; to kill the mayor, the marquis de la Fayette, and other distinguished patriots. Two officers engaged in the plot made this confession, and on Thursday last the Sieur de Favras, his wife, and two more persons were taken up, and the guards were in pursuit of several others.

Whatever truth there may be in this new plot, it had a most extraordinary effect in inflaming the public mind; and in a paper published on Friday, it was asserted, that Monsieur the king's brother was concerned, and that, in particular, a loan had been negotiated in his name, and money raised for the purpose of carrying into execution this new contrivance. This accusation induced Monsieur to go to the assembly of the representatives of the commons, at the Hotel de Ville, (which answers to our court of common council at Guildhall) on Saturday afternoon. He was received with ceremony by twelve members, and placed next to the mayor. A respectful silence succeeded to universal plaudits, and Monsieur addressed them in a speech to the following effect:

"The Sieur de Favras having been, on the evening of the preceeding Thursday, arrested under suspicion of a conspiracy against the chiefs of the Municipality, and against the peace and liberty of the public—there had appeared a paper, as audacious as calumniating, in which he had been implicated, as having had particular connections with the Sieur de Favras. Monsieur declared, that in quality of a citizen of Paris, he had thought it his duty to come into the midst of his fellow-citizens, to explain the relation in which he stood with this suspected individual, who had been for some time in his suite. He said, that having occasion for a sum of money, for the expences of his household, the Sieur de Favras had offered to procure a loan for him of some millions, from the Dutch bankers—he had accepted the offer, and had signed obligations to this amount. This was the whole of the negotiation he had with the Sieur de Favras."

Monsieur added, "that he was sure they did not expect to see him attempt to justify himself from any participation in an enterprise so infamous as the conspiracy in question—that his public conduct, and his well known sentiments, would put him above all such suspicions—that after the second meeting of the Notables he had foreseen the revolution, and that, on every occasion, he had demonstrated himself to be a friend to the liberty of the people, and the public good. I have always thought (said Monsieur) that the authority of the king ought to be the basis of national liberty, as national liberty is the firmest support of the authority of the king."

This speech was delivered with elegance and simplicity—and, both in the style and manner, was correct and polished. It was received with the most lively acclamations.

The mayor answered his highness with that propriety and elevation of sentiment, which has characterised his eloquence through the whole of his memorable progress.—*As mayor* of Paris, he did not rise, but *feels sitting, as Monsieur has done so.*

The flame of liberty has at length reached even Rome, where the populace, headed by many of the most ancient families, have already demanded a municipal and free government. His holiness the pope was at Frescati when our advices left Italy; but his return was fixed for Christmas eve, when a categorical answer to the popular requisitions was looked for.

FRANCE.

NATIONAL ASSEMBLY.

DECEMBER 30.

THE articles proposed on Monday, to oblige all persons concerned in the management of public money, to give in their accounts, with a retrospect of ten years, to the new assemblies of administration, were decreed.

The following letter from Monsieur was read:

"Mr. PRESIDENT,

"The detention of M. Favras having been the occasion of calumnies, in which an inclination was shewn to involve me; and the committee of police for the city having the affair at this moment before them, I thought it became me to make a declaration to the community of Paris, that should leave in the minds of worthy citizens none of those doubts with which endeavours had been used to inspire them. I also think it my duty to inform the national assembly of this step, because the king's brother ought to preserve himself even from suspicion, and because the affair of M. de Favras is of too serious a nature not to engage the attention of the assembly sooner or later. As I cannot in person declare to the assembly my desire that all the details respecting this business should be publicly known, I shall be much obliged to you to read this letter in my name, and also the speech which I delivered the day before yesterday, as the faithful expression of my truest and most profound sentiments.

"I entreat you, Mr. President, to be persuaded of my affectionate regard.

(Signed) "LOUIS XAVIER."

It may be proper to add here, that the committee, at the Hotel de Ville, have ordered Thomas de Mahi, marquis of Favras, and Victoria Edwidge Caroline, princess of Anhalt Chamborg, his wife, to be presented; and also offered a reward of 500 louis d'ors to any person who shall discover the author of a written handbill, signed Barauz, charging Monsieur with being an accomplice in the crime alleged against them.

LONDON.

It is reported, that the Turks have at last released M. de Bulgakow, the Russian minister, from the Seven Towers, and that he embarked on board la Badine French frigate, commanded by the Prince de Rohan, which arrived at Trieste the 3d ult. after a passage of 21 days, from the Dardanelles.

Extract of a letter from Lisbon, December 20.

"The American vessels have arrived in such numbers lately, as to have wholly relieved us from the disasters that might have been otherwise expected. Most of the ships have returned home with wine and fruit—it being an established article of commerce between Portugal and America, that the Americans, for any cargoes they should bring over, shall receive one half in the produce of this country."

Extract of a letter from Brussels, January 1.

"The disputes I before informed you of still continue. The clergy and nobles want to monopolize all authority, and the Tiers Etat will allow them none. The former begin to wish the emperor had the country again, and indeed he cannot be said to have lost it, whilst he maintains the garrisons of Luxemburg and Antwerp; the latter, however, is likely soon to be in the hands of the people, but there is scarce a possibility of their getting possession of the former, although general Vander Mersch has marched a numerous army against it. Seven thousand of the Electoral troops of Cologne were to have marched to reinforce general Dalton's army, but they were stopped by the Prussian army in the Liege country."

The king of the two Sicilies has published an edict of restraint and diminished privilege on monastic life. Vows are prohibited before 25 years of age; and those vows already taken, prior to that age, are abolished.

Further accounts by the Packet state—That there is a prospect of peace between the emperor and the Turks—that the Imperial chamber has issued a severe decree against the people of Liege; that the fourth of January was appointed as a day of public rejoicing in the Brabantine territories, on account of the success of the pa-

...ress, the writing committee is resolved to be brief; the national assembly is proceeding to the legislative business of the organization of the new government, and nothing else remains to be done but the finishing touch, essential to the freedom, peace and prosperity of the kingdom; that a treaty is concluded between Prussia and Poland; and, that on new year's day the national assembly presented loyal addresses to the king and queen, which were very graciously received.

PHILADELPHIA, *March* 20.

Extract of a letter from New-York, dated March 14.

"We have passed an act for laying out a road to Onochquaga or near it, for which we have allowed 3000l. It is to begin at the road leading from Minisink to Esopus, in the most convenient place, and to extend north-westerly to the Delaware, and from thence to Onochquaga, &c. and will intersect the roads that lead to Cheningo, Unadilla, Mohawk river, and Albany."

A correspondent observes, that the object of the above road is to prevent the produce of that rich country going to Philadelphia, via Delaware, which will certainly be the case, as soon as the navigation of that river is improved, which our legislature have ineffectually, notwithstanding all the exertions New-York can make; but delays are prejudicial, and may retard improvements contiguous to New-York line.

The fatal effects of Laudanum.

A FAMILY of children in this city having the hooping-cough, the parents were induced to give them laudanum every night on going to bed, which always administered with the greatest caution in general answered a good purpose; but on Tuesday night, the 9th of this instant, having given the usual quantity to two of the youngest children, it in about an hour after produced the most alarming symptoms of an approaching dissolution. Immediate application was made to a skilful physician; but all attempts to recover them to a state of sensibility were in vain. The youngest, a boy of about twenty months old, remained considerably convulsed till 10 o'clock next morning, when a period was put to his existence. The other, a girl of about four years old, expired about 5 o'clock in the afternoon of the same day. It is to be observed, that this laudanum was not of the same quality of that commonly made use of in the family, having been found since, upon examination, to be of a much stronger and more dangerous nature. This circumstance it is to be hoped will be a sufficient warning to parents, not to make use of such dangerous medicine without particular directions from a physician; as well as to apothecaries, how they dispose of them: for from this circumstance alone proceeded all the mischief.—Could the world have witnessed the undescribable distress this melancholy scene occasioned, the agonizing groans, the bursting sighs, the heart-piercing shrieks, and the fervent supplications of the most tender and almost frantic mother, for sweet innocents, this caution would have been needless—and if generous sympathy could alleviate distress, they soon would find relief; but time alone can do it.

Extract of a letter from London, to a merchant in this city, dated 6th of January last.

"American pot-ashes sell here at 29s. and pearl ditto at 40s. to 42l. per hundred."

Col. Benjamin Smith, of Brunswick county, North-Carolina, has given 20,000 acres of land to the University of that state, lately incorporated, for which generous donation he has received the thanks of the general assembly thereof.

A ship of four hundred tons, called the Discovery, was launched at Deptford, (England) in December last, commanded by captain Roberts. This ship was built for the express purpose of sailing round the world and was to proceed on her voyage this month; she will carry out all artists, mechanical implements, &c. that may be necessary to complete such an undertaking.

Extract of a letter from St. Eustatia, dated February 19.

"This minute a part of the hill of this place gave way, and buried a number of the inhabitants of the lower town in the ruins. The number that fell victims in this unhappy catastrophe is not yet ascertained."

On Wednesday the 21st of April next, if fair, and if not on the first fair day that may happen thereafter, will be EXPOSED to PUBLIC SALE, at the house of Mr. GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis,

A TRACT of LAND called ANTHONY's PURCHASE, where THOMAS HARWOOD, Esquire, former sheriff of Anne-Arundel county, now lives, said to contain 325 acres. The same will be sold for specie, or specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid at three annual payments, agreeably to the instalment law. Good security will be required from the purchaser.

On the day following will be SOLD, at PUBLIC SALE, at the dwelling house of the aforesaid Thomas Harwood, if not sold before at private sale, ten valuable negroes, five head of black cattle, four work horses, and a parcel of household furniture; the same to be sold for specie certificates of the state of Maryland, to be paid in hand at the time of purchase.

WILLIAM CAMPBELL, Agent.

Annapolis, April 1, 1790.

AS the subscriber is about to move from this city, and anxious to settle with all those to whom he is in anywise indebted, once more earnestly calls upon all those indebted to him, either by bond, note or open account, to call and discharge their respective balances on or before the fifteenth instant, otherwise suits will be commenced without respect of persons.

DAVID GEDDES.

Horses for Sale.

At Upper-Marlborough, on the 17th and 18th of April next, will be

EXPOSED TO SALE,

A NUMBER OF

YOUNG HORSES,

Rising Four and Five Years Old; also, a

Full-blooded Mare.

JOHN GALLOWAY.

Tulip-Hill, March 22, 1790. 10 7th

Wanted Immediately,

AS AN

APPRENTICE

TO THE

PRINTING BUSINESS,

On the Eastern Shore,

A Lad of good Character and Capacity.

Inquire of the Printers of this Paper.

Annapolis, March 31, 1790. 1

Dennis M'Carthy,

At his SCHOOL, now held at West River, near Annapolis,

WILL instruct YOUTH, with the greatest expedition, in Book-Keeping, after the most modern method extant in Europe, Geometry, or the Elements of Euclid, Plain and Spherical Trigonometry, Geography, or use of the Globes and Maps, Mensuration and Gauging by pen, scale and other instruments, Navigation, Surveying both in Theory and Practice, wherein will be taught the method of calculation numerically, independent of that old exploded way of working by protraction or map, &c. Dialling, Fortification, Gunnery, Architecture, Conic Sections and Algebra, with its application to each of the above branches.——To render his conditions satisfactory to such as are unacquainted with his capacity, &c. he stipulates to forfeit payment if his method of inculcating the said branches, together with the morals and conduct of his scholars, will not bear the strictest scrutiny before the most able professors on the continent.

Young gentlemen can be accommodated with good board on very moderate terms, convenient to the school, within one half or quarter of a mile.

He surveys lands, and determines the area by arithmetical calculation, and renders embellished maps with an exact representation of the variation between the true and magnetic meridian, which will be sufficient to decide future controversies, and trace the true bearings or boundaries at any distant period.

West River, March 25, 1790. 10 7th

SIX DOLLARS REWARD.

STRAYED or STOLEN from the plantation where Mr. William Holton now lives, on Patuxent, on Monday the 28th of December, 1789, a light forrel HORSE, with a large star in his forehead, a natural pacer, with three white hoofs, two hind ones, and one fore one, fourteen hands and an half high, nine years old this spring. Whoever has taken up the said horse, and will restore him to the subscriber, shall receive the above reward, by

SOLOMON JONES.

Britain's Bay, Saint-Mary's county, March 22, 1790. 1

Was FOUND,

On the Subscriber's Plantation, in January last, the following CATTLE, viz.

A BRINDLE COW, marked with a slit in each ear, apparently with a half; a pied COW, with a slit and hole in each ear; and a brindled HEIFER, seemingly two years old, without mark. Any person or persons proving their property to the same, may have them by paying charges to

MARY VENABLES.

Charles county, February 11, 1790. 10 7th

TAKEN up as STRAY by JONATHAN OGDON, living near Bush-town, a small forrel MARE, about thirteen hands high, light tail and mane, blaze face, and cat hammed, paces naturally, has no brand, and appears to be six or seven years old. The owner may have her again on proving property and paying charges.

10 7th

NOTICE is hereby given, that we, CHARLES WORTHINGTON, JOSEPH HOPKINS and ISAAC MASSEY, intend petitioning the justices of Harford county court, in March next, for a commission to settle certain original lines and bounds of a tract of land called PHILLIPS's PURCHASE, lying in said county, near Susquehanna. 4 W 4

PARTNER

STANDS this season at Friendship-Hill, near Annapolis, and will cover mares at thirty shillings, or two bushels of corn. PARTNER was got by Mr. Ridout's Oscar, his dam by Careless, his grand-dam by Sallam, her dam an imported mare, got by Spot, her grand-dam by Castianch, her great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, her great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, her great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare.

10 7th HOWARD DUVALL, jun.

The high bred Horse

HYDER ALLY,

IS in great perfection, and stands this season at Mount-Airarat (the seat of Doctor Thomas Marshall) six miles below Piscataway, and will cover mares at three pounds the season, and five shillings to the groom, but the money must be punctually paid by the first of September. HYDER ALLY is a fine gray, beautifully dappled, eight years old this spring, full fifteen hands three inches high, remarkably handsome, boney and active: his strong resemblance to his sire, who stood in such high estimation in the states of Virginia and Maryland, and whose colts have been capital performers on the turf, will be a considerable inducement to those who wish to breed fine horses, and the following pedigree, well authenticated, will prove him equal in blood to any horse in America:—He was got by the noted Arabian, his dam by Othello, his grand-dam (an imported mare from the duke of Hamilton's Stud) by Spot, his great-grand-dam by Castouch, his great-great-grand-dam by Old Traveller, his great-great-great-grand-dam by Sedbury, his great-great-great-great-grand-dam by Childers, out of a Barb mare. Good pasturage is provided for mares gratis, and every possible care taken of them, but escapes and other accidents happen at the risque of the owner.

PETER CORNEIL, Groom.

The Beautiful Imported Horse

VENETIAN,

WILL cover mares this season, at the Hop-Yard, in Prince-George's county, near the Eastern-Branch Ferry, four miles from George-town, six from Bladensburgh, five from the ferry opposite Alexandria, and about five from where he stood last spring, at five guineas a mare, and a dollar to the groom, which may be discharged by paying three guineas a mare, on or before the first day of August next, and a dollar to the groom when the mare is covered. VENETIAN is a fine bay, fifteen hands two inches high, with length and bone in proportion, was bred by Sir James Pennyman, Bart. of Yorkshire, and got by Doge, his dam by Jennison Shafto's Snap, (who was sire to Goldfinder, Gnawpost, Dacey, and other good runners,) his grand-dam by Old Fox. Doge was bred by captain Wentworth, and got by Regulus, a son of the Godolphin Arabian, his dam by Crab, his grand-dam by Decar's Dimple, who was got by Leeds's Arabian, his dam by Old Shanker, a son of the Darcy Yellow Turk, out of a daughter of Dodsworth. Leeds's Arabian was the sire of Leed's, also Basto, Old Fox, and the grand-dam of Childers. His performances on the turf were capital, the particulars of which may be seen by referring to the racing calendar for the years 1777, 1778 and 1779. In 1779 he ran for the great subscription at York, against High-Flyer alone, and the bets were only two to one against him; whereas, when High-Flyer ran against many capital horses the bets in favour of High-Flyer were generally from 6, 8 and 10 to one. High-Flyer was never beaten. Venetian's colts are remarkably handsome and stout. Near 200 acres of good pasturage for mares (under an excellent fence) gratis, and the greatest care taken, but will not be answerable for escapes or accidents.

OVERTON CARR.

N. B. Those gentlemen who are in arrears for mares sent to Venetian, last season, and of course are liable to pay five guineas, are informed, that, by sending their mares this season, and paying six guineas on or before the first day of August next, shall have a receipt in full. O. C.

Royal Gift,

and the

Knight of Malta,

WILL cover MARES and JENNETS at Mount-Vernon, the ensuing season—thereafter one of them will be removed from thence. The price for mares will be ten dollars, half a dollar per week for pasturage, and two and six-pence to the groom; and for jennets three guineas, and two and six-pence. No charge will be made for pasturage of the latter, provided they are taken away by the first of August; but if longer continued the above price will be demanded thenceforward per week. The pasture and fences are good, but no warranty will be given against escapes or accidents.

The qualities and sizes of these two animals have been often described, it is only necessary, therefore, to add, that they have increased in size since last year.

JOHN FAIRFAX, Manager.

March 1, 17[illegible]

To be Sold,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Tuesday the 20th day of April next, at the house of WILLIAM EDWARDS, on the Head of South river,

THE PROPERTY of AQUILA EDWARDS, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, consisting of household furniture, cattle, sheep, &c. and part of a plantation. The sale to be at eleven o'clock, and for cash only.

Wm. EDWARDS, Administrator.

All persons indebted to the said deceased are desired to make immediate payment, and those having claims are requested to bring them in legally authenticated, that they may be settled, by 2 w3 W. E.

THE creditors of the subscriber are requested to meet at Mr. VACHEL STEVENS's, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the fixth of April, and to bring in their claims, as the subscriber intends to put his property in the hands of trustees for the payment of his debts.

Wm. WORTHINGTON.

Seven-Mountains, Anne-Arundel county, March 22, 1790. 2X

ALL persons indebted to the estate of Mrs. SARAH BLAKE, late of Queen-Anne's county, deceased, are hereby requested to make immediate payment, and all those who have claims against said estate to apply to

C. T. WEDERSTRANDT, Executor.

Who hath for SALE,

SUNDRY NEGROES,

Men, Women, Boys and Girls, whom he would choose to dispose of by family.

Wye River, Queen-Anne's county, February 26, 1790. 2X

By virtue of a decree of the court of chancery of this state, will be EXPOSED to SALE, for ready money, at the house of GEORGE MANN, in the city of Annapolis, on Tuesday the 11th day of May, between the hours of eleven and one o'clock,

THAT valuable FARM lying near the city of Annapolis, containing near 1000 acres, late the dwelling plantation of THOMAS RUTLAND, deceased. Possession will be immediately given, and a good title conveyed to the purchaser.

W. GOLDSMITH, } Trustees.
B. WHETCROFT, }

4

To be Sold,

A New Brick House,

In the City of Annapolis,

FORTY feet by twenty-four, fronting on Church-street and Cross-street, next door to Mr. Charles Steuart's, and opposite to Mr. Joseph Clark's; there is also on the premises a brick building, 30 feet by 18, which may be appropriated for a kitchen, and warehouse, if necessary; also, ground sufficient to make a good garden. The above house is well calculated for a store, and the accommodation of a family. For terms apply to Messieurs WALLACE and MUIR.

JOSEPH DOWSON.

December 9, 1789. 11

TAKE NOTICE,

I SHALL apply to the next Prince-George's county court for a commission to establish the boundaries and lines of EVANES RANGE and RILEY's RANGE, WIDOW's PURCHASE and BOWIE's ADDITION, also a lot of DARNALL's GROVE, now in my possession.

RICHARD B. HALL.

February 20, 1790. 4X

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to the next April court of Calvert county, for a commission under the act of assembly, entitled, An act for marking and bounding lands, to prove the outside bounding lines of a tract of land known by the name of POPPING GAY, lying in the county aforesaid.

ELISHA HARRISON.

Anne Arundel county, February 4, 1790. 4X

JUST PUBLISHED,

And to be SOLD,

At the Printing-Office,

Price One Dollar and a Quarter,

THE

LAWS OF MARYLAND,

PASSED AT

NOVEMBER SESSION,

Seventeen Hundred and Eighty-Nine.

Vienna, Dorcester county, March 12, 1790.

PERSONS who have claims on the estate of JACOB STAYTON, late of Dorchester county, deceased, are desired to bring them in legally proved, within six weeks from this date (that distribution may be made, agreeably to an act of assembly, passed at November session, 1785,) to

RICHARD STANFORD, Administrator. 2

NOTICE is hereby given, that the subscriber intends to apply to congress for duplicates of sundry continental loan-office CERTIFICATES, which were his property and were destroyed by fire, in and with the house of Mrs. Gilbert, in the city of Richmond, Virginia, on the 2d day of January, 1778; two of which issued from said office in Maryland, viz.

One of 500 dollars to Edward Dulin, February 12th, 1779.

Also one of 300 ditto, issued March 23d, 1779.

JOSIAS CLAPHAM.

Loudoun county, Virginia, February 2, 1790. 3X

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that the COMMISSIONERS OF THE FUND TAX FOR ANNE-ARUNDEL COUNTY will meet at the city of Annapolis on the first Monday in April next, and continue to sit for twenty days, exclusive of Sundays, to hear the appeals of all persons who may think themselves interested.

Signed per order.

NICH. HARWOOD, Clk. for the Comm. of the Tax for A. A. C.

March 8, 1790. 3X

NOTICE

IS hereby given, that I intend petitioning the next general assembly of this state to pass an act to empower me to sell one hundred acres of land, part of a tract called TAYLOR's PARK, lying in Anne-Arundel county, formerly the property of ELY ELDER, deceased, for the payment of said Ely Elder's just debts.

ELIZABETH ELDER, Administratrix of ELY ELDER.

March 8, 1790. 3

The beautiful HORSE

ROEBUCK,

WILL cover MARES this season at the subscriber's plantation, in Charles county, at the low price of five pounds currency per mare, and one dollar to the groom, but if the money is paid when the mare is taken away, three pounds, and one dollar to the groom, will be taken in lieu of the five pounds. It is useless to insert his pedigree as it is well known, but it may be seen at his stable. ROEBUCK's stock is remarkable, both for the turf and saddle, I believe equal to any in the state. Good pasturage is provided for mares that come a distance, gratis, and great care will be taken of them; but I will not be answerable for accidents or escapes.

WILLIAM M. WILKINSON.

Charles county, March 6, 1790. 3

To be SOLD,

AT PUBLIC SALE,

On Friday, the ninth day of April next, if fair, if not the next fair day, at the late dwelling plantation of WILLIAM YEALDHALL, of Anne-Arundel county, deceased,

SUNDRY ARTICLES of PERSONAL PROPERTY, consisting of work horses, horned cattle and hogs, plantation utensils and household furniture. The terms will be made known on the day of sale. All persons having claims against the estate of said William Yealdhall are desired to bring them in legally authenticated on that day, and those indebted are requested to make payment to

SAMUEL YEALDHALL, Executor.

March 9, 1790. 4X

On Wednesday the 14th of April, will be SOLD, on the dwelling plantation of JAMES DRANE, late of Prince-George's county, deceased,

SUNDRY valuable country-born SLAVES, consisting of men, women and boys; also the residue of the personal estate of the said James Drane, consisting of household furniture, stock of all kinds, plantation utensils, &c. by order of the orphan's court of Prince-George's county, for the purpose of discharging the judgments against the estate of the said James Drane. Terms of sale to be made known on the day of sale. If the said day proves unfair, the said property will be sold on the next fair day.

ELIZABETH DRANE, Executrix.
JAMES DRANE, Executor. 4

THE LANDS

FORMERLY advertised by Mr. WORMELEY, in this county, for sale, still remain unsold—They lay between this house and Cool-Spring. Any person or persons inclined to purchase parts, or the whole of this tract, will apply to Mr. James Wormeley for terms. Mr. Harris or Mr. Roper, who live with him, will shew the land to any who come to view it. Tobacco, continental or state securities at their value will be received in part, and specie in part. The terms of payment shall be made easy to the purchasers.

RALPH WORMELEY, jun.

The Rocks, Virginia, Berkeley, September 13, 1789. 4X

CASH.

For Continental Loan Office, Depreciation, or Final Settlement Certificates and Indents. Such as want Depreciation or other Certificates to pay for Property purchased of the State, may be supplied at any time, and with any particular Amount wanted, for Cash, by

if 42 James Williams.

For SALE or BARTER,

A Quantity of Land in Patents, from 250 to 1000 Acres, situate in Botetourt and Monongahela Counties, Virginia, will be sold very low for Cash, Produce, any kind of Certificates or Indents, good Bonds, Land, or other Property in the State of Maryland. For Terms apply to 42 J. W.

Five Pounds Reward.

RAN away from the subscriber, living in Anne-Arundel county, near Annapolis, the 30th of December last, a negro man named CHARLES, about five feet eight inches high, a well made young fellow, twenty-five years old; had on two brown cloth and one fearnought jackets, new country linen shirt, Welch cotton breeches, yarn stockings, negro shoes, and felt hat. Whoever takes up and secures the said negro, so that his master gets him again, shall receive, if ten miles from home twenty shillings, if out of the county forty shillings, and if out of this state the above reward, including what the law allows, and reasonable charges, if brought home, paid by

BRICE T. B. WORTHINGTON.

January 10, 1790. 11

In Chancery, February 12, 1790.

ORDERED,

BY THE CHANCELLOR,

THAT the terms in this court hereafter be, the second Tuesday in February, the first Tuesday in May, the first Tuesday in October, and the third Tuesday in December, and that all process be returnable accordingly.

Test. S. H. HOWARD,
Reg. Cur. Can. 7

ALL persons indebted to RANDALL and DULZIER, or the subscriber, are earnestly requested to settle their accounts as soon as possible, which will prevent the trouble and expence of suits, and very much oblige their obedient servant,

JOHN RANDALL.

Who has on Hand,

A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

DRY GOODS,

Which will be disposed of on the lowest terms, for cash, produce, certificates, or on a short credit to those only who are generally punctual in their payments.

J. R.

Annapolis, February 22, 1790. 6 tf

Anne-Arundel county, March 13, 1790.

ALL persons having claims against the estate of EZEKIEL DAVIDGE, late of Anne-Arundel county, deceased, are requested to present them to the subscriber, legally authenticated, that they may be settled, and those indebted are requested to make payment, to 3 REBECCA WELCH, Executrix.

ANNAPOLIS,

PRINTED by FREDERICK and SAMUEL GREEN.